BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR LAST OF JULY AND FIRST OF AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
26. Sunday	5 0	7 0
27. Monday	5 1	6 59
28. Tuesday	5 2	6 58
29. Wednesday—Moon 13 days old	5 3	6 57
30. Thursday—Wm. Penn died 1718	5 4	6 56
31. Friday—Day's length 13 h., 52 m.	5 4	6 56
AUGUST:		
1. Saturday	5 5	6 55

Full Moon, Thursday, July 30, at 7:50 morning.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Northern and European News--Fight at the Blue Ridge--Consul Moore, &c.

RICHMOND July 27.—The *Tribune* of the 24th says:—Notwithstanding the comparative quietude that prevails in the city, the spirit of riot still lives and watches an opportunity to make night hideous with the torch and halter. Scarcely any doubt that the rioters still maintain an organization, and upon the slightest pretext will renew their atrocities. During the last week threats have been made and still are made of burning the city. Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Morgan and Judge Pierpont, are in Washington to ask the Government to suspend the draft in the city. Gravest apprehensions are felt by the Governor that the Irish servant girls will turn incendiaries in a body if the law be executed. A Cairo correspondent of the *Tribune* says Gen. Pillow with two thousand troops has taken Fort Hickman, overlooking Fort Henry. His object was to control the navigation of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

Our city papers all publish different version of the fight at the Blue Ridge. Nothing official has been received. The precise locality of the engagement is not known; probable there has been heavy skirmishing at different points, chiefly between our rear guard and the Yankee cavalry.

The removal of the post office to-day prevents the reception of letters from army correspondents.

The dismissal of Consul Moore was the subject of remark in the English House of Commons on the 10th.—Blake made a statement in regard to the treatment of Redmond Belsham, at Montgomery, in consequence of his refusal to serve in the Confederate army. Laird said that the case had been brought to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that Consul Moore had made numerous representations to the Confederate Government in respect to this and other acts of illegality and cruelty; and in consequence of these representation that Government had suspended Moore's exequatur. Her Magisty's Minister of Foreign affairs had sent instructions to Moore and made strong representations to the Confederate Government with respect to the treatment of British subjects but did not reach Richmond until Moore left. The subject was postponed till Monday. The French citizens of New Orleans have requested the vice Consul to petition the Emperor to send to the Mississippi several vessels of war to afford them refuge and protection in view of the critical position in which they are placed.

Heavy Firing at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Regular firing on Sumter and Wagner by the Yankees on Morris Island all night and continued all day to-day. Sumter, Cummings' Point and Shell Battery on James Island participating. Wagner is not firing to-day. The Yankees occasionally responded from the battery on Morris Island. The Monitors and *Ironsides* lying outside but took no part to-day. Our firing was directed on the Yankees on Morris Island. They have two batteries there and have strengthened the position. No reported casualties to-day. One Monitor arrived to-day making in all six.

The Yankees Advancing on Weldon.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Gov. Vance for the following dispatch:

GOLDSBORO, July 27.—GOV. VANCE: The following dispatch just received here, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, from Maj. Venable, at Rocky Mount:

ROCKY MOUNT, July 27.—Reliable news from Col. Martin, at Hamilton, represents that the Yankees are advancing from both Plymouth and Washington, their destination no doubt being Weldon, via Fort Branch. Their force is said to be three thousand, from Plymouth, and four pieces artillery. The force from Washington not known.

(Signed) T. BIOWN VENABLE,
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD.

The Enemy Certainly Advancing.

Dr. Covey, Medidal Director for North Carolina, has kindly placed at our disposal the following dispatch from Dr. Scott, the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital Stores at Tarboro':

WILSON, July 27.—*Medical Director, D. N. Covey:* Shall I remove the Hospital Stores, &c. The enemy are advancing in force from Plymouth and Washington.

A. H. SCOTT, *Surgeon.*

From this and the dispatch to Gov. Vance there is but little room to doubt but the enemy are advancing in some force, and we have but little doubt but they will be met and driven back.

Yankee Officers Captured.

GOLDSBORO, July 27.—Major J. B. Honstern and Capt. Wm. B. Avery, 132nd New York., were captured on Saturday by the scouts of the 63rd North Carolina cavalry, nine miles above Newbern, and arrived here this morning. They were on a pleasure excursion. Horse and buggy also captured.

W. H. Smith, Sheriff of Person county, paid into the Treasury on yesterday the public dues form that county, amounting to $29,600. This is a good tax for a small county, but Person has a thrifty, prosperous people, and raises a large amount of surplus produce. Several other Sheriffs were in the city settling with the Treasurer yesterday.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE 32D REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, DANIEL'S BRIGADE.

Killed—Major Henry G. Lewis.

Co G—Wounded—Capt White, dangerously, in the stomach; Lieut Pritchard, in the shoulder.

Co K—Wounded—Capt Foster, slightly, in the breast and arm; Lieut Young, dangerously, in the stomach; Lieut Ballard, in the breast; Lieut Patrick, in the thigh.

Co A—Wounded—Capt Thomas, severely, in the side.

Co F—Wounded—Capt P F Smith, severely, in the thigh.

Co H—Wounded—Lieut W F Dallis, seriously, in the stomach; Lieut John D Arrington, severely.

Co D—Wounded—Lieut Vinson, slightly.

Co E—Wounded—Capt Sherrill, slightly, in the foot.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863. NO. 212.

RESIGNED.—Capt. E. Lyon, 44th Regt., Capt. Robt. Wooten, 33d, Capt. A M Walker, 48th, Capt. P. Z. Baxter, 49th, Bev. J. H. Page, Chaplain, 17th, Rev. J. M. Sprunt, Chaplain, 20th, Rev. Wm. Royal, Chaplain, 55th.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will skrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represnted by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomaf I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF TEXAS LANDS!

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

On the 7th day of August next, at Atlanta, Ga.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS, CONTAINing one square league, or 4428 acres, less two farms, 800 acres, has been withdrawn from private sale, and will be sold at Auction on the 7th day of August next, at Atlanta, Ga., without reserve.

It is situated in Milan county, Texas, within the TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS, about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH BEAUTILUL BUILDING SITES commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded) UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES, and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in REGULARITY OF SEASONS, DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY; and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

Terms of Sale—cash, in Confederate Treasuary Notes.

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

July 28-td

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A DESIRABLE FARM OF ABOUT 300 acres three miles from Raleigh.

July 24-2w W. R. ANDREWS.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

200 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AT Lynchburg prices. W. R. ANDREWS.

July 24-2w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, Pulvarised Opium, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraquis Solution,) Bi-Carbonate Soda;—also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.

Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood, Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber,

L. MILLER, M. D.,
July 11-2w* Kinston, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$4,000 WILL BE PAID FOR A SUBSTITUTE over 45 years of age. He must show certificate of good character. Apply to S. L. W.,
July 28-6t* Progress Office.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has nsed the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Conscript Office,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO COLONELS OF Militia and to all concerned that the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 14 issued from this office must not be construed as applying to any person exempted as the owner or overseer of (20) twenty negroes under the Exemption Act, approved October 11th, 1862, as so much of said act as relates to exemptions of owners and overseers of 20 negroes has been repealed by an act approved May 1st, 1863.

To claim exemption as the overseer of 20 negroes, persons must comply with all the conditions of said act hereto annexed.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., May 14, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS IS PUBlished for the information of all concerned:

An Act to repeal certain clauses of an Act entitled an Act to exempt certain persons from military service, etc., approved 11th October, 1863.

"1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service, one person, either as agent, ower or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person, as agent, owner or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and also the following clause of said act, to wit: 'and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes and on which there is no white male adult not linble to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations,' be and are hereby repealed.

"2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *feme sole* or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves: *provided* the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th of April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty; which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer: *and provided* the owner of such farm or plantation, this agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that after dilligent effort no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military dutv; *provided further,* that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any osher farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862: *provided further,* that for every person exempted as aforesoid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves the sum of five hundred dollars.

"3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in district of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also on account of justice, equity and necessity.

"4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October 11th, 1862, there shall also be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof: but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the provisional army of the Confederate States.

[Approved May 1, 1863.]

G. J. RAINS.
Brigadier General and Superintendent.

July 27-1w.

Register, Standard, Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, and Ashville News, copy one week with this paragraph.

Conscript Office,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS HEREBY PUBlished for the information of all concerned.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dr of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjt.

NOTICE.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., July 21st, 1863.

To answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned:

I. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law.

II. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department, of local organization for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

III. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

IV. Applications for exemption, on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

V. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. G. W. LAY, Lt. Col., A. A. G.,
July 27-1w Acting Chief of Bureau.

Register, Standard, Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Ashville News, copy until 20th August next with this paragraph.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash.* R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.	

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.

July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,

Marieta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

COTTON YARN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE A SMALL lot of COTTON YARN, desirable No's., at Haw River Depot N. C. R. R. SWEPSON & McADEN.

Jnly 23-5t*

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at

July 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Wilmington, N. C., 17th July, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 24.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after 1st August next.

Transfer books closed till day of payment.

July 21-1w L. H. DEROSSET, Sect'y.

NOTICE.

N. C. STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN THAT THE YANKEE raiders who visited Rocky Mount Depot on the 20th July, 1863, took from the Iron safe of W. W. Parker, the following Bonds, to wit: Bonds, Nos. 448, 449, 450, 451, 452 and 453, of $1,000 each, dated respectively 1st day of January, 1863, and running for 30 years. These were North Carolina State Treasury Bonds, with Coupons, none of which had been collected up to the time of capture. They were made payable to bearer and belong to Wm. E. Pope, of Rocky Mount.

The public generally and all Banks and Brokers are hereby notified and requested not to receive said bonds or either of them, or their Coupons, without my endorsement, in my own hand writing. And the Public Treasurer of the State and his agents. Clerks and employees are hereby forewarned and prohibited from receiving the said Bonds or any part thereof, or paying the Coupons thereto attached. Any information about said Bonds will be thankfully received. WM. E. POPE.

Rockp Mount, July 23rd, 1862. July 24-2w

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF A school in my family. She must be well qualified to teach the various English branches and music on the Piano, both vocal and instrumental. Any lady desiring a situation as teacher will please address

DR. P. S. FOSTER,
July 24-1w* Louisburg, Franklin Co., N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro' N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,

GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C.,
July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF the President, issued the 15th inst., Colonels of Militia will, on the 20th day of August, enroll all persons in the bounds of their Regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail.

Enrolling Officers of North Carolina are directed to make their appointments immediately to visit the Regiments within their Districts, commencing on the 20th day of August.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that persons liable to conscription have the right to volunteer in any company in regular service of the Confederate States before enrollment. After enrollment they must come to camp, where they will be assigned to commands of their choice as far as practicable. All persons, therefore, desiring to volunteer, must do so before the 20th of August, (the day of enrollment.) Transportation will be furnished at this office.

After enrollment substitutes cannot be accepted under any circumstances except at this office. The principal is required to appear in person with the substitute. Substitutes under 18 or over 50 will not be accepted. Certificate of good moral character is required before the substitute will be taken.

This call is made by the President from absolute necessity to meet the increased force of the enemy; to strengthen and support our gallant and veteran army; to protect and defend our homes and firesides, and drive the invader from our soil. Our veteran troops require the assistance of every man who can shoulder a musket or draw a sword. The Commandant, therefore, earnestly hopes that this call will be responded to promptly, cheerfully and with our unwavering determination to swell the list of our glorious and gallant dead, if necessary, for our freedom and independence.

The Commandant takes pleasure again in acknowledging the efficient aid rendered him by the State Officers, and exhorts them to renewed zeal in supplying the necessities of the army.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. July 24-2w

NOTICE.

CAMP HOLMES, July 22, 1863,

WOUNDED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN FURloughed and ordered to report at this Camp will find an ambulance at the depot in Raleigh every day at 1 o'clock, P. M. R. B. BAKER,
July 24-2w Surgeon in Charge.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-1w Adjutant General.

Daily papers of the State copy one week and weekly and semi-weekly one time.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THIS PLACE ON THE 12TH inst a nero boy JORDAN. He is about 5 foot 10 or 12 inches high—very black, and has lost his front teeth. He went through Chatham Co. and is possibly trying to get into the Yankee lines. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

S. G. WORTH,
July 23-2w* Ashboro, N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

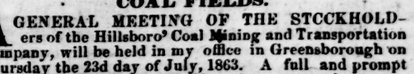
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

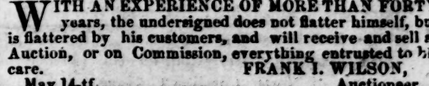
April 7-tf

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t1A Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 17, 1863.



ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE R. & G. R. R will not receive private freights to be shipped beyond Gaston. The R. R. R. Company having refused to receive the same at that point makes it necessary to give this notice. C. B. ALLEN, Agent.

July 18-2w*

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

COAL FIELDS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, will be held in my office in Greensborough on Thursday the 23d day of July, 1863. A full and prompt attendance of all the shareholders, in person or by proxy, is earnestly solicited.

July 21-2w JOHN A. GILMER, *President.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months - -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Enforce the Whole Law.

It is well known that there is at least an army of 20,000 men—young, able bodied men—throughout the country, hanging around commissary, quartermaster, ordnance and other departments; that they are specially put in these places, in most cases, to keep them ont of the field, and that other men, not subject to conscription, could not only perform the duties in these various departments as well as the conscripts who now hold them, but that they would be glad of a chance to make a living in that way. The last Congress ordered that all young men thus employed be put in the field, but while the poor farmers and mechanics have been torn from their suffering families and sent off, these attaches of the departments—generally the sons of the wealthy, of prominent politicians, or favorites of the chiefs—have not been disturbed, notwithstanding the existence of a law which made it the duty of enrolling officers to take them. Whose fault is it that they were not put in at the last enrollment and our army thus made thirty thousand stronger? The law declaring they should be enrolled stands on the records of the government, but on account of an indisposition to disturb favorites, they have been left alone; or, perhaps, they have been *detailed*, which is the same thing. We all know that every community has enough of men, over conscript age, to fill all the clerkships in all the government offices. Why, then, are they not employed and the young men now holding these places put in the army?

This thing occasions much dissatisfaction in the army as well as complaint at home, and that, together with the favor shown militia officers, magistrates and the owners of 20 negroes, has caused much of the desertion which is so much deplored by the country; and if the government does not manage in some way to command the services of that large class whose money, position or influence has kept them from harm, or the possibility of harm, thus far, we may look for desertions to increase and disasters to multiply.

While scores of young men may be seen lounging about the military headquarters and government warehouses, everywhere, we know of good men, born in North Carolina, whose honorable scars of wounds received in battle attest their devotion to the cause, now disabled and of no more use in the field, that have applied for government clerkships or offices, to enable them to live, and been refused. It is said that Republics are ungrateful. Certainly the Confederate government is ungrateful in thus turning these maimed veterans out to starve while the cousins, nephews, brothers and other relatives and favorites of Congressmen, Cabinet Ministers and other officials—young men that should be in the field—are pampered in the departments and petted around the headquarters in every military district.

This war must be made an equal war, so as to bear upon the rich, the poor, the high, the low, and all classes and conditions of men, alike; or we can look for nothing, ultimately, but desertion, defeat and disgrace. The government should enforce the law, regardless of favor or affection; and the next Congress will, we hope, should the war continue, abolish the substitute clause entirely and remove all exemptions. If we are to fight, let it be a free fight and a fair fight; and let us all suffer together, and rise or fall together. There were incorporated in the framework of the government, at the start, elements of discord that must endanger its very life if not destroy the structure itself, and the sooner they are removed and the principles of equality and justice brought to bear in every department, the better. There is much dissatisfaction in the army, and we cannot wonder at it, and that it may be removed, as far as possible, we call upon enrolling officers to do their duty, and hope that Congress at its next session will fully realize the perils of the country, and compel those who were foremost in the cry for blood, at the beginning, to shoulder their muskets and make their professions good.

The Next Raid.

Where will the next Yankee raid bring up? Will it stop at the Wilmington road on the third advance, or will it again cut that important line of communication and push on for Fayetteville, Raleigh or Weldon? These are questions of much importance to the people of the State and should arouse them to action. Another regiment of Massachusetts negroes has sailed from Boston for Newbern, they are busily engaged in organizing the contrabands, and frequent expeditions to the interior in which negro soldiers will be largely represented, may be expected. Are we prepared for a descent upon this place? Where are our local organizations? Where is the battalion that might be raised and ought to be raised, of persons not subject to conscription, for the defence of the Capitol of North Carolina? Have those wealthy men that have furnished substitutes, the exempts and detailed men no spirit of resentment left, or is it that they never had any?

We tell the people of the State and especially of the county of Wake and city of Raleigh, that their homes are in danger, and we call upon this community, especially, to organize for emergencies. A few months, weeks or days, and it may be too late. Let us organize the exempts at once and prepare for the worst. We must prepare to beat back the enemy or suffer our homes to be sacked.

P. S.—Since the above was written Gov. Vance has received a dispatch, (which will be found in this paper,) stating that the enemy were advancing both from Plymouth and Washington, and that it is supposed their destination is Weldon. We think they will hardly be permitted to reach there.

TEXAS LANDS.—We would call attention to the change in the advertisement in our columns of Texas Lands. A portion of the tract originally offered has been sold at private sale, and the balance will now be offered at public auction by Messrs. R. M. Parks & Co., at Atlanta, Ga., on the 7th of August next, and sold without reserve. Texas offers great promise of present and future security, and any one having sons whom they desire to start well in the world, cannot do better than to look into these Texas lands. Further information can be had at our office.

[From the Mobile Register and Advertiser, July 19.]

THE SEIGE OF VICKSBURG.

BY ONE OF THE GARRISON.

On Sunday the 17th of May, the Confederate army fell back from their position east of Big Black, their breastworks having been stormed by the enemy on that morning, and about eight o'clock on Sunday night reached the city of Vicksburg, where they were immediately reorganized and placed in the following positions: General Smith's division on the extreme left, Maj. Gen. Forney in the centre, Maj-Gen. Stephenson on the right, and Brig. Gen. Bowen's division of Missourians held in reserve. At about two o'clock on Monday afternoon the enemy's skirmishers came in sight and opened fire on our line of works, without doing any damage whatever to the Confederate army; by seven o'clock that night they had placed several batteries in position about three hundred yards from the breastworks, but abstained from firing.—On Tuesday morning before daylight they opened fire from their batteries, our guns responding immediately and with fine effect, compelling the enemy to shift their batteries several times. At the same time the enemy endeavored to throw forward a body of sharpshooters but were prevented, by the fire of our men, from so doing.—The artillery duel and sharpshooters continued for about three hours, when Gen. Pemberton rode up and ordered our men to cease firing, as he desired no artillery duels! In obedience to the order our men ceased firing, and the result was that next morning the enemy, emboldened by our silence, approached one hundred yards nearer than they were the day before, without any opposition. On Tuesday the enemy made their first assault on the line of works held by Brigadier General Shoup's brigade of Louisianians. They marched up in one solid column, our men withholding their fire until the Yankees had approached within thirty yards of the lines, when they opened a terrific volley of musketry. The enemy wavered a moment then marched forward, they were again met by another volley, when they broke and fled under cover of the hills. This was the only attempt made on that day to force our lines; and the attempt was evidently made more with the intention of "feeling" our lines than with any serious idea of storming them. The days intervening from the 19th to the 22d were spent in one continued bombarding and sharpshooting during the day; in the night they generally ceased firing. On the morning of the 22d the enemy opened a terrific fire with their Parrott guns, and continued it until about 11 o'clock, when the bombardment ceased, and heavy columns of the enemy could be seen forming in line of battle. Our forces were all ready for them, and eager for their advance. At about a 11¾ the columns of the Yankee army advanced all along the lines in splendid order, and with a loud cheer dashed up to the works. They were gallantly responded to by our brave boys, and the first charge repulsed. On the extreme right of out lines the nature of the ground prevented the enemy from making any heavy attack; but on the right of the centre, the centre, and the left of the centre, the assault was desperately made, and gallantly met—but once did our lines break, and that was in Lee's brigade; the enemy gained a temporary footing on the rifle-pits, but Lee quickly rallied his men, and after a desperate hand to hand fight drove them out, and reoccupied the lines.

The engagement at this point, and the right of the line, held by Brig. Gen. L. Herbert, was of a terrible nature, the Yankees having thrown their best troops on these works. Five times did they charge, and each time were repulsed. The last charge on the right of Brig. Gen. Herbert's lines was made by an Irish regiment—the 17th Wisconsin—carrying the green flag of Erin. They came at a double-quick up the hill, each man in the front rank furnished with ladders to reach the works. Three times they essayed to plant their ladders, but were prevented by the obstinate resistance offered by the consolidated 21st and 23d Louisiana regiments. At the third charge they came within ten yards of the line, but two volleys of buckshot from the shot-guns of our forces compelled them to make a precipitate retreat from the front of our works. At about two o'clock they made their last charge, and were again repulsed, when they retired and did not attempt any further demonstration that day. The loss of the enemy on that day is estimated by competent parties at not less than from 8,000 to 10,000, while our loss was between 800 and 1,000 in killed and wounded. To describe the battle would be an impossibility; the cannonading appeared like one continual peal of thunder, and the sharp crack of thousands of rifles lent a grandeur to the scene that defies description. That day was no doubt the heaviest and most desperate assault on a line of breastworks that has ever been attempted during this war. No higher praise can be given to our troops for repulsing the enemy than the acknowledgment that the Yankees fought with a valor worthy of a better cause, and the frank acknowledgment of General Grant that the troops that kept him out of Vicksburg for forty-seven days ou one-quarter rations, were the bravest troops he ever saw, and men that could have kept him out as long as they had provisions. On the 22d, we lost some noble men, among whom were Col. Herrick, of the 21st La., Capt. Gomez of the same regiment, and other gallant and chivalrous Southern men.

From the commencement of the siege to the 26th of May, the Yankees had only fired during the day, but from Tuesday the 26th, they kept up one continued fire night and day. The mortars on the peninsula, opposite Vicksburg opened fire on the 25th of May, and continued an unceasing fire until the surrender of the city.—Each day new batteries were erected, and a large amount of guns brought to bear upon the town. It was estimated that as many as 6,000 mortar shells alone were thrown at Vicksburg every twenty-four hours, and on the lines in the rear of the city as many as 4,000 per day.

After the grand attack on the 22d of May, the enemy eveidently perceived the hopelessness of taking Vicksburg by storm; they then commenced mining our works. To give you an idea of why they ventured to mine our lines, we would state that our men having to obey the order of Gen. Pemberton, did not "waste any ammunition on the enemy;" but allowed them to come within fifty yards of our line of breastworks, when they commenced throwing up works and erecting forts; this they were allowed to do without any further molestation than the occasional throwing of a few hand grenades, in many cases the enemy flinging them back to us. From the 22d of May to the 25th of June, no attempt was made of any serious nature, with the exception of the attack by the turreted iron-clad gunboat Cincinnati, to silence one of our land batteries. The engagement lasted about fifteen minutes, when the Cincinnati commenced sinking, having been pierced several times by the Brook gun known as "Whistling Dick." This was a spirited and exciting engagement, and the result appeared wholly unexpected by the Yankees, as they confidently anticipated the destruction of the battery by their vaunted iron-clad. During the engagement a number of the enemy congregated on the bank of the river opposite Vicksburg, while Sherman with his entire corps rested on their arms waiting for the destruction of the works, when he would "enter Vicksburg without any trouble." As soon as it became evident that the boat was sinking, she was run ashore and set on fire. She now lies a dismantled wreck immediately above the city, on the Mississippi shore.

From the commencement of the siege to the 25th of June, our loss in officers had been very large: Lieut. Col. Rogers of the 17th La., and Maj. Hoadly, of the heavy artillery, killed; Col. Batton, Lt. Colonel, Steever, Col. Marks, Col. Harrison, Brig. Gen. Baldwin, Capt. Bruisle and others wounded, all belonging to the field and staff. Col. Garrott, commanding an Alabama regiment was killed at the breastworks; also Capt. Emanuel, Chief of Artillery for Herbert's brigade, and a most promising young officer.

For about five days after the siege commenced, the troops were allowed full rations. At the expiration of that time they were gradually reduced to the following amount of food: 4 oz. flour, 4 oz. bacon, 1½ oz. rice, 2 oz. peas, (the latter not eatable) and 2 oz. sugar—making a total of 14½ oz. of food per day. From the small number of our forces it took every man to defend the lines, so that the men had no time whatever to rest. Occasionally a company would be permitted to go out to wash their clothes, taking their arms with them, and receiving strict orders at the first sound of musketry to hurry back to their position. Whole companies would lie back of the breastworks for three weeks without leaving the line for a moment.

It had been previously known that the enemy were undermining our works, particularly the fort on the immediate left of the Jackson road, and occupied by the 3rd Louisiana regiment, of Herbert's brigade. At about half-past four or five on Thursday, the 29th of June, a terrific explosion took place, caused by the blowing up of the above mentioned fort. Luckily, most of our forces occupying that line had withdrawn to an inner line of entrenchments, erected by our forces in anticipation of the fort being blown up, so that only a few men were wounded by the explosion. As soon as the fort was destroyed, a column of the enemy advanced, as if with the intention of storming the line, but were met by the 6th Missouri, under Col. Eugene Erwin. A desperate struggle for mastery now took place. Col. Erwin was the first to ascend the parapet. As soon as he had mounted, a shot from the enemy's sharpshooters pierced his heart, and he fell dead. He was a grand-son of Henry Clay, and one of the most ardent supporters of Southern rights. The 6th Missouri, enraged at his death, and aided by the 3d Louisiana, sprung on the dismantled fort, and after a severe combat, drove the enemy from their position. Our loss on this occasion was heavy, being no less than eighty-six killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was estimated between 300 and 400. They were severely punished in their first attempt at "blowing up" our works.

We now have to record an event of a most melancholy nature. On the 27th of June, Brigadier Gen. Green, of Missouri, was shot in the neck by a minnie ball. He lingered for about an hour, when he died. He was an aged man, beloved by all who knew him, for his devotion to our cause, his intrepid valor, and his genial and amiable qualities; he was a quiet and unassuming man; the meanest private in his command had free access to his presence, and he was looked upon by his men not as a general, but a father to his brigade. Many noble sons of Missouri have fallen during this war; but none of her martyrs in our war of independence will be spoken of in more glowing terms, or more deserved praise than "the old man" who fell in defence of Vicksburg. His wish was gratified—he lived not to see Vicksburg fall!

During the siege many instances of daring took place. Several times our forces sallied out, taking prisoners; among them were one Lieut. Colonel Cann, of an Illinois regiment, with a good many subaltern officers and privates. On the 22d May, the 2d Texas, of Moore's brigade, captured a stand of colors from the enemy in the following manner: The enemy charged up the hill towards our works; as soon as they had arrived about thirty yards from our line of breastworks, the color-bearer of the Yankee regiment rushed forward and planted the United States flag on the edge of our works. One of the men of the 2d Texas quickly jumped out of the rifle pits, shot the color-bearer, and taking away the flag, returned to the lines. Many other instances of individual heroism occurred during the seige, too numerous to narrate. Our forces, buoyed up with the hope of a speedy relief, determined never to permit the enemy to cross the line of works. Repeated assurances were given to the men that succor would soon arrive. Couriers arriving from Johnston brought most exaggerated reports of the strength of the army under his command, many placing it as high as 80,000 effective men.

While these events were transpiring at the breastworks around the town, the enemy were not idle on the peninsula opposite. One constant stream of mortar shells was poured into the devoted city, the enemy exhibiting a refinement of cruelty in throwing their shells at the hospitals particularly, aware that the men who were now well and hearty were perfectly indifferent to the storm of shot and shell poured like hail upon them. They fired into buildings on which the yellow flag waved, killing and wounding several of the inmates. Whether Gen. Pemberton offered any remonstrance at their doing so, has not been ascertained. If he did, no regard was paid to his complaint. The women and children remaining in town suffered severely, no less than three having been killed and twelve wounded during the siege. In spite of which, with all the heroism that characterizes our Southern women, those remaining well declared their willingness to run the risk of being killed rather than lose Vicksburg.

Among the ladies wounded are Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. C W Petus, Mrs. H H Clements, Mrs. Major T Bread, Miss Lucy Rawlings and Miss Maggie Cook, the most of these ladies being well known in the State of Mississippi. The firing on the city was not marked with the same regularity and precision observed on the front of our breastworks, the mortar shells falling in every direction over the town, as if no particular object was aimed at. After the surrender of the town the Yankee artillery officers stated that the mortars and parrott guns opposite the city were manned by fresh troops, and were placed there for a double purpose—first, to annoy us in the city, and to practice themselves in that arm of the service, and gave that as their excuse for our hospitals having been struck so often. The enemy's sharpshooters were all splendid shots, and after the first few days of the siege it was a very dangerous thing for any one to look over the breastworks. So accurately did they aim, and in such numbers were they, that a hat placed on a stick and held above the fort for two minutes was pierced by fifteen minie balls.

On the 29th of June the enemy succeeded in blowing up the same portion of our line again. We lost several men of the 3d Louisiana from the explosion. The enemy, however, made no attempt to charge the work, being apparently contented with the occupation of one portion of the ruined fort.

Tremendous cannonading continued during the remaining few days of the seige, with but little damage to the Confederates. The men were all in good spirits, and appeared satisfied to live on the meagre allowance of rations given them, rather than yield the city they had defended gallantly for so long a period. Not a murmur was heard among them—all were inspired with the greatest enthusiasm and devotion to their cause, and the word "surrender" was never broached among them. Five or six days previous to the surrender of the city "mule meat" was tried and found of good quality—the meat being equal to the finest venison, and was liberally eaten by the soldiers and citizens alike.

An attempt was made by our forces to countermine the enemy, but the attempt signally failed—as from the position of the enemy's works they could not be mined.

On Friday morning, the 3rd of July, Gen'l Pemberton sent out a flag of truce, and a short time afterwards himself and Brig. Gen. Bowen were seen leaving our lines. As soon as they left the works, the men conjectured that the object of his going to Grant in person was to treat for a surrender of the city. There was soon considerable excitement observed among the soldiers, not one of whom favored such a course; the excitement was partly allayed by the statement that Gen. Pemberton had gone to Grant for the purpose of getting his consent to our removing the sick and wounded, and the women and children from the town. After remaining at Grant's headquarters for about two hours, Generals Pemberton and Bowen returned. An armistice had been declared till 10 o'clock that night. The firing had ceased, and nothing but the voices of soldiers in angry and indignant conversation could be heard.

At half past six on Friday evening, a meeting of all the Generals took place at Gen. Pemberton's headquarters, and at ten o'clock a messenger went into the Federal lines with despatches from Pemberton.

On Saturday morning a circular from the Lieut.-General commanding announced the surrender of the city, and the terms of capitulation, as follows: The entire force of Confederate troops were to surrender as prisoners of war, to the United States army, under Gen. Grant; the whole army, including the Generals, were to be immediately paroled and sent into our lines; all officers were to retain their arms; all mounted officers to have the privilege of riding out; private property to be respected, and all parties, whether citizens or not, connected in any manner with the army, were to be allowed the privilege of leaving the Federal lines on parole. All ammunition, stores, field artillery and siege guns were to be surrendered to the United States army, as well as all small arms in our possession.

On Saturday morning at half-past eleven o'clock, the men having stacked their arms, marched from the breastworks they had stood behind with such heroic valor for nearly two months. Soon after, the Yankee army commenced pouring into the town—in the space of fifteen minutes the city was crammed with them, and then began a scene of pilaging. Houses and stores were broken open and the contents appropriated by the Yankees. In justice to Gen. Grant, I would say that as soon as complaint was made to him, a guard was placed at all the buildings that had been broken open. Soon after entering the city, the Stars and Stripes were hauled up on the spire of the courthouse, amid the exulting shouts of the Yankee soldiers, and the deepest feeling of humiliation on the part of the Confederates.

The Confederate army remained in the city for one week, during which time repeated fights took place on the streets between our men and the Yankees, many of whom were very insulting and full of taunting remarks on the downfall of our Gibraltar.

On Saturday, the 11th of July, at about 12 o'clock, the Confederate army having all been paroled took up its line of march from Vicksburg, and arrived at Big Black that evening. It was a solemn and imposing departure. Tears were seen coursing the cheeks of many of our troops, and ever and anon the men would turn back to take one last look at the city they had so well and nobly defended. On Tuesday morning the troops commenced arriving at Brandon, where it is anticipated they will remain for a few days.

Thus fell the city of Vicksburg after an obstinate and heroic defence of forty-seven days, forty-two of which the Confederate army had subsisted on one-quarter rations. The city is now in the hands of the invaders, yet its fall adds not only one single laurel to their wreath of victory. Starvation succeeded in doing what the Yankee army could never have done, and though the result was a reverse to the Confederate arms, when future historians shall speak of the siege of Vicksburg, the memory of the gallant men who bared their bosoms with unflinching firmness to the storm of shot and shell poured upon them, will shine with a lustre of unsurpassed magnificence. All honor to them! Nobly have they sustained the Southern name, and in their fall robbed the enemy of a single claim of Victory.

As a few remarks on certain facts may not be deemed inappropriate, I would like to state that on the Sunday evening that our army entered Vicksburg there was but fifteen days' rations in the town; for five days the men got full rations, and the remaining forty-two days subsisted on ten days' rations. The question has been asked, "could not the Commissary of Subsistence get the corn to purchase?" He could. Six months ago the planters offered the Government corn from their plantations free of charge if the authorities would only send and haul it; the reply to their offer was that "if it is hauled into town we will pay for it, but we cannot send for it" The result was, that when the enemy occupied the country West of the Big Black, he found enough corn and bacon to have supplied our army for twelve months. To subtantiate my assertion, I would state that among the plantations who offered their corn free of charge, were Colonel Benson Blake, Dr. J. C. Newman, Col. Auter, and Dr. P. H. Cook. All these are men of well known standing in their State.

It has been said that Lieut. Gen. Pemberton stated he always "believed that a large supply of provisions was stored away in Vicksburg." Believed! Section 818 of the Army Regulations is worded as follows: "* * * He (referring to the General Commanding) studies the works and the exterior within the radius of attack and investment, the strength of the garrison, the artillery, the munitons of war, subsistence and supplies of all kinds, and takes immediate measures to procure whatever is deficient." In what manner did the Lieut. General Commanding the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana perform these duties laid down in the regulations? Why was it that all during the fall of 1862, when the river from Port Hudson to Vicksburg was in our possession and boats were trading up and down, not a single boat load of provisions ever arrived? Did the Confederate Government get all the sugar and molasses brought up to Vicksburg? Or is the assertion that certain commissaries and quartermasters were speculating with Government money correct?

Let the gentleman who had the provisioning of Vicksburg come forward and account for the cause of only fifteen days' provisions being in the town. Until they bring forward abundant proof that it was no fault of theirs, the people of the Confederate States must hold them from the General Commanding to the Commissary of Subsistence, to strict accountability for their shameful and culpable neglect of duty. Before the investment of Vicksburg, had the press called attention to the fact of there being no provisions in the city, and the city been afterwards taken, people would have said that the papers had invited the assault by their imprudence, in letting the enemy know of it; and by keeping silent, those in authority were allowed to continue their course without anything being said to them.

Our fortifications were pronounced by the Yankee officers to be the "most miserable" they had ever seen, and it was a matter of great surprise to them, that with fifteen months time, we had not erected works that could have defied an army of 200,000 men. The works were so badly made that the damage done to them by the enemy's fire in the day, could scarcely be repaired by a large force of men working all night. Our engineers only existed in name; in fact there was not one man amongst them that understood his duty. The fortifications were so poor that Gen. McPherson, after riding over the line is said to have exclaimed, "Good Heavens! are these the boasted fortifications of Vicksburg? It was the rebels alone, and not their works, that kept us out of this town."

The amount of prisoners captured at Vicksburg was about 23,000 altogether; among them were three Major Generals and nine Brigadier Generals. About 90 pieces of artillery were captured, of which several are unfit for use: 40,000 stand of arms and between 35 and 40 stand of colors were taken by the enemy. The amount of ammunition surrendered is immense, there not being less than six months' supply stored away in the magazines. There was a useless saving of ammunition during the seige. Had our men been allowed to keep up a fire on the Yankee lines, they could never have approached to within thirty yards of our lines, much less have erected forts close to us.

Taking a view of the whole campaign, we can only come to the conclusion that General Pemberton was outgeneraled in the most glaring manner by Gen. Grant. The neglect to reinforce Gen. Bowen at Grand Gulf; the battle at Baker's Creek, where our army slept the night previous within forty yards of the enemy without knowing they were there; and the day of the battle, when nearly the whole of our artillery was captured, without firing a shell: the battle of Big Black, and the retreat into Vicksburg, was sufficient proof of General Pemberton's incompetency. A great deal has been said of his "gallant defence." This is simply ridiculous. Had the soldiers been solely under the command of that General, the city of Vicksburg would have been evacuated the Sunday night that our forces fell back into town. The men had not the slightest confidence in General Pemberton, and since the surrender of Vicksburg express their determination of deserting rather than serve under Pemberton after they are exchanged. The very Major Generals and Brigadier Generals have got the poorest opinion of General Pemberton's capacity; and of his unpopularity General Pemberton is well aware. It is not correct to hastily pass judgment on the merits or demerits of military men, but in a case of this kind, where there are so many proofs of incapacity, it is the duty of a free people to demand that such men be removed from command, and competent men placed in their stead. Let this reverse at Vicksburg be ever so much smoothed over by those who desire military patronage, to all sensible men it must be painfully apparent that if censure is to fall on any one for the loss of Vicksburg, it must naturally rest on the man who held command.

The Late Raid.

KINSTON, N. C., July 25th.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—I reluctantly assume the position of a correspondent, but as your uniform courtesy in publishing items from the field has won my admiration for the justness of your course, I send this with request that you will publish the same. The recent Yankee raid has been, in some particulars, grossly misrepresented—whether through ignorance or not, I am not prepared to say. A dispatch appears in a Wilmington paper, and one was sent over the Confederacy, "that seventy-five negroes escaped from the Yankees." This sounds somewhat strange to those who are acquainted with the facts.

Monday evening, the 20th instant, Major Clairborne, with a squadron of cavalry, and Andrew's battery of four pieces, met the raiders at Otter Creek, on their return from Rocky Mount and Tarboro.—Our cavalry tore up the bridge, and posted about one hundred men as sharpshooters, (after being dismounted) so as to command the road on the oppsite side. About dark the raiders made a dash, but were driven back in confusion. Artillery was then placed in position and opened on the enemy and continued the fire during the night, to the entire discomfiture of the Yankees. By the admission of prisoners captured, one of them frankly admitted that we "had got them in a trap." The result of the artillery fire, as acknowledged by some of the prisoners, was twenty-five killed, numbers wounded, and seven prisoners.—Tuesday morning every heart beat with gratification at the prospect of meeting the vandals on a fair field. A little after sunrise a scout reported the enemy as crossing about half a mile up the Creek and coming down on us. The position of the battery was changed so as to rake them. An hour elapsed and another scout reported them as having gone up the Creek.—The game had eluded our grasp, and now for pursuit. Our horses being jaded, we could not follow him, but took the road back so as to meet him in front. On arriving at the point designated, we learned that the enemy had continued on to Snow Hill. We again changed our position, and pushed on to Ballard's where we certainly will gobble them up. But, alas! on arriving at Ballard's, no Yankee is coming that way, they have taken the Snow Hill and Kinston roads, and away we go again to a cross-road that the enemy must and did come by. Arriving at the latter place we halted about a half an hour, when a courier arrived and stated that the Yankees were between Snow Hill and Kinston, advancing on Kinston.—With this information, Major Clairborne moved on towards Contentnea Creek. Night come and found the horses so much jaded as to compel a halt for the night. By three o'clock next morning preparations were made to return to Scuffleton. On entering the road that passes through Scuffleton the tracks were espied, and a rapid march was then made until the rear of the negro train was come upon about ten miles below Scuffleton. The advance guard fired upon them and killed several negroes the first fire. At this point the road being so heavy as to require the artillery, with the exception of a mountain howitzer, to turn back Major Clairborne followed on and was joined by Major Kennedy's command; also some infantry.

I might relate some incidents of the raid, but fearing to make my communication too lengthy, I desist, and will only call attention to the cause of these oft repeated raids. Whose fault is it? Where was Gen. Martin? Some say that he was in Raleigh. He certainly wasn't in the field. These raids are becoming so frequent that it behooves the citizens to organize for the defense of all that should be most dear to them. With but two exceptions on the late expedition, I did not see any spirit evinced by the citizens to repel the invaders. The majority may be "Buffaloes," but if so, they are not spared when the Hessians have time to perpetrate their hellish deeds.—Had a proper disposition been made with the forces under Gen. Martin's command, the raiders would never have got back to Newbern. The 50th regiment, with a battery, was posted at Coward's bridge, where there was no probability of their being of any use. Had they have been placed at the Burnet place, we would have bagged the whole of them. If our much beloved State is not to be left to the desecrating presence of these Sepoys, let our patriotic President retire, or supercede this valiant son of Mars. It is currently rumored that the social relations existing between Gen. Foster and Gen. Martin are such as to disqualify him for this command. One thing is sure, no Yankee General dared to undertake a raid when Gen. Colquitt or any of his predecessors were in command, and General Martin has the same resources.

BRUCE.

For the Progress.]

Hoke's Brigade.

WINCHESTER, VA., July 20.

MR. EDITOR:—Amid the records of gallant deeds performed by our troops in the recent campaign and especially at Gettysburg, there is one brigade whose soldierly bearing, good discipline, and steady valor in the field, and gallant courage in the charge, rank it alongside with any other brigade from this or any other State. The Brigade was formed in Jan., 1863, consisting of the 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th, and 1st N. C. Battalion. General Hoke at once applied himself to the arduous task of putting his brigade in a state of efficiency that would render it serviceable on the field, and he had the satisfaction of seeing it make one of the most gallant charges made at Fredericksburg. The gallant bearing of Gen. Hoke leading his brigade up the heights, will never be forgotten by those brave hearts who followed him, regretted his fall, and now lament his absence. But that stern discipline which he had placed upon the brigade, made it still as efficient in the hands of Col. Avery who fell while leading the charge on Gettysburg Heights, and now that the brigade is in the hands of Col. Godwin, of the 57th, we have nothing to fear.

In the first day's fight at Gettysburg, the action of the brigade was charming. Men never fought better or more gallantly. It wiped everything from its front, in short order, rushed through the streets of Gettysburg with a yell, driving the enemy pell mell, and capturing twice as many prisoners as there were men in the brigade, to say nothing of the wholesale slaughter inflicted on the enemy.

But the grandest of all was the storming of the heights, which was done as "Tar Heels" do all things—just right. The 54th was absent, having been sent to Staunton to convey the precious doodles taken from Milroy. The 6th, Maj. Tate, 21st, Col. Kirkland, and 57th, Col. Godwin, swept on like an avalanche, and never halted or faltered until they carried the stone wall and silenced the batteries. The stone wall was hotly contested, but by a free use of the bayonet and musket club, they were driven back. The 6th had bayoneting and clubbing of muskets in profusion, while the 21st and 57th had a plenty.

I belive, Mr. Editor, the storming of Gettysburg Heights by Hoke's Brigade will equal any case of storming recorded on the pages of history, and certainly unequalled by any Brigade in the Confederacy for I believe the Brigade received a heavier fire considerably than has ever been received by any troops in this war. Our people may be slow to believe that Gettysburg Heights, the "*impregnable position*," was stormed and carried by Hoke's North Carolina brigade, but it is nevertheless true. Truth is stronger than fiction, and no fiction exists about the action of Hoke's Brigade. The names of Avery, Godwin, Kirkland and Tate, will long be remembered by the men of the Brigade, as the brave and daring spirits who led their commands to the summit of Gettysburg Heights.

Col. Godwin, 57th N. C., now commands the brigade, and gives universal satisfaction.

TAR HEEL.

From the Mercury of the 20th.]

FROM MORRIS ISLAND—THE BOMBARDMENT RENEWED—EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED PRISONERS—ACCOUNTS FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES, ETC.

The enemy's inaction on Thursday was succeeded by warm work yesterday morning. At ten minutes after five o'clock a cannonade far heavier than any that has been heard since Saturday last, was opened from the enemy's fleet and Morris Island batteries against Battery Wagner. The fleet consisting of the frigate Ironsides, five Monitors and nineteen other vessels, chiefly gunboats and mortar boats, steamers inside the bar. The ironclads approached within about 1200 yards of our battery. Besides these twenty-five vessels, there were during the day, some ten or twelve outside the bar.

The bombardment, while it lastsd, equaled in severity, any which the defenders of Battery Wagner have thus far so gallantly sustained. Between six and seven o'clock the reports averaged fully twenty per minute, and as the conflict proceeded, the harbor mists dissipated by the rising sun, were succeeded by the heavy clouds of white smoke which went drifting from the scene of battle along the eastern horizon. The return fire of Battery Wagner was sufficiently regular to show that the iron hail had not unnerved the arms nor dismayed the hearts of the resolute men who form the garrison. The bombardment continued with undiminished vigor until about nine o'clock, when a truce which had been previously arranged with a view to the exchange of wounded prisoners caused a suspension of hostilities. Our loss during the terrible shelling to which our men had been subjected for four hours, was two killed and eight wounded.

About nine o'clock the steamer Alice, Captain Egan, left her wharf, having on board 105 wounded Yankee prisoners. She proceeded to a position off Cumming's Point, under flag of truce, and was there met by the Yankee side wheel steamer Cosmopolitan, which received the prisoners from the Alice. Two of them, we are informed, died on board the Alice. The Cosmopolitan placed on the Alice some forty of our own wounded, who were brought to the city.

Our return prisoners bring the gratifying intelligence that Capt. Macbeth and Lieut. Campbell, though in the enemy's hands, are unhurt. The former was stunned, though not struck, by one of the enemy's shells.

The Yankees' lowest estimate of their loss in the last assault on Battery Wagner is 1500 killed, wounded and missing. So far they say they have lost about 2600 men by their operations on Morris Island. Gen. Seymour was painfully wounded in the foot, and Gen. Strong, dangerously, in both hips. Both Generals have gone North for treatment.

During yesterday afternoon a slow fire was kept up by the enemy upon Battery Wagner. The Yankee gunboats in Little Folly river were also shelling James Island promiscuously.

Fort Sumter and Battery Gregg were firing occasionally last night up to the hour at which this paper was put to press. They were probably annoying the Yankees on Morris Island.